

DULLES' TERMS FOR PEACE: RHEE CONTROL OF ALL KOREA

CPYRIGHT

By JOHN PITTMAN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. Sept. 17—Secretary of State

John Foster Dulles betrayed Administration worry over growing criticism of its politics. Opening debate in the eighth

Assembly, Dulles tried to quiet fears over Administration refusal to negotiate international disputes and its continued unrelenting prosecution of the cold war.

Dulles attempted to sound reasonable, even conciliatory. But the content of his speech belied both his words and tone. It was a restatement of the Administration's ultimata to the Socialist countries and the colonial peoples seeking liberation. It contained not one concrete indication of Administration intention or willingness to retreat from or modify its "get-tough-with-Russia" program.

Dulles openly declared Administration aims in Korea for the first time. He demanded acceptance of the State Department's rigged political conference and unification of Korea under Syngman Rhee's control.

"If Soviet Russia and Communist China are willing to renounce ambitions which would be served by control of North Korea," said Dulles, "then it should be possible to unite Korea under conditions which will enable the Koreans freely to manage their own affairs."

INDO-CHINA

Dulles demanded the unconditional surrender of the Viet Minh. Although the Administration has undertaken to underwrite the full cost of the French colonialist war in Indo-China, and recently allocated nearly 800 million dollars for that purpose, Dulles charged that the cause of the continued fighting is "a steady flow of military supplies" from the Soviet Union, China and Czechoslovakia's Skoda munition works.

"The Communist-dominated armies in Indo-China have no shadow of a claim to be regarded as the champions of an independence movement," said Dulles. He claimed that France on July 3 had announced its intention of giving independence to the governments of the three Associated States.

Dulles in this case was less forthright than President Eisenhower himself. At the Governors' confer-

ence in Seattle, Eisenhower said flatly that the U. S. interest in Indo-China was the tin, rubber and other riches of Southeast Asia. Dulles also demanded a free hand for U. S. economic and political operation in Southeast Asia.

"Southeast Asia," he declared, "affords the Soviet leaders a chance to give substance to their peaceful words. We anxiously await their verdict."

GERMAN QUESTION

On the question of Germany, Dulles affected the pose of the champion of German unity and, in addition, addressed himself to the question of Soviet security. These are the two questions on which U.S. policy has been most vulnerable to criticism.

But Dulles' handling of both matters fell far short of the demagoguery of both Britain's Prime Minister Churchill and West German Chancellor Adenauer. Churchill had suggested an arrangement similar to the Locarno pact to allay Soviet fears. And Adenauer, on the eve of the West German elections, had also talked of offering the Soviet Union a vague kind of non-aggression agreement.

Dulles claimed that the European Defense Community (EDC) will merge German military strength into the structure of a non-aggressive European community. He said that "no single member of the community will have national military strength to serve national interests," although it is a well-known fact that the war potential of Germany is greater than that of the rest of Western Europe combined.

Ignoring repeated notes from the Soviet Union proposing a top-level meeting on the question of German unification and an Austrian state treaty, Dulles said the proposals of the "three Western allies" on these matters have "met with no response."

Dulles was conspicuously defensive in respect to the People's Democracies of Europe. He admitted that the charge is made that "unrest only exists among them as it is artificially stimulated from without." He then repeated the oft-quoted phrase of Lenin and Stalin: "We do not export revolution."

"We put our hopes in the vast possibilities of peaceful change."

he said, but in the guise of a plea to the Soviet leaders to change their policies, warned them of encirclement by "hostile peoples."

Thus, Dulles turned what began as a move to cover-up the far-flung operations of U.S. intelligence and sabotage agencies, and of "Project X" which he and his brother Alan Dulles helped to launch, into a rationalization of anticipated consequences of his well-known "liberation crusade."

Dulles clothed all these ultimata frequent allusions to "morality" and independence. He invoked the Declaration of Independence twice, Abraham Lincoln once.

OPPOSES A-BOMB BAN

But although he had begun his speech with an observation of mankind's need to "save the human race from extinction" by atomic and other weapons of mass destruction, he stated emphatically that the Administration would oppose any move for immediate disarmament or prohibition of such weapons.

Dulles proposed a continuation of "the study of limitation and control of all categories of armament," although such study has been going on now for several years. He said that only as world tension relaxes can armaments be reduced, although it is a well-known fact that it is the increase of armaments which contributes to increasing world tension.

Finally, Dulles reiterated his American Legion demand for revision of the United Nations Charter. He indicated that one change the Administration will work for will be elimination of the veto power in respect to the pacific settlement of international disputes and the admission of new members. Such changes would obviously enable the State Department to make permanent the Security Council's role at the outbreak of the Korean war, when, in the absence of the Soviet and Chinese members, it furthered the aims of Wall Street in Korea. In addition, they would enable the State Department to bring into the UN all of its fascist allies, such as the Franco and Yoshida governments and, by dint of its control of votes, to bar the People's Democracies from admission to the UN.